

fore the Harvey Society. In 1934, the Chemists' Club of New York awarded him the Conne medal for outstanding chemical service to medicine. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Michigan and Rutgers and that of LL.D. from Western Reserve University. In his own University he served as a member of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School and of the Board of Permanent Officers of the Graduate School and School of Medicine. On his sixtieth birthday his students and friends presented his portrait to the University, the former contributing to an anniversary number of the *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine* which was dedicated to him.

Despite these many honors, Mendel's claim to greatness probably rests more upon his remarkable ability to train others than upon any other quality. I am sure that he took greater pride in this than anything else. When a student undertook a research problem, Mendel did not select some topic in his own field of research, but tried to help the student pick a problem which might be the beginning of the student's own ilfe work. He was most unselfish in this as he was in the manner of publication. By his own unique methods he aroused and stimulated the student during the investigation. Above all he taught the student to think for himself. Good work received suitable recognition, and although mistakes and errors were not directly criticized, they never missed his eagle eye. Mendel kept in constant touch with his students after they left his laboratory, and very few there were who did not frequently turn to him for advice, which was always given promptly and cheerfully. He wrote a beautiful and very legible hand and for many years took care of his personal correspondence in this way. It was a

great incentive to receive one of those witty and stimulating letters from master and friend.

Ninety-two students received the Ph.D. degree under his guidance, and these may be found actively trying to follow the example of their teacher in some of the most representative institutions of this country.

Although, in Professor Mendel's later years, nutrition may be considered his chief interest, he was always much interested in gastro-enterology, perhaps in part because of his training under Chittenden and Heidenhain. Numerous investigations in his laboratory, particularly in the earlier years, touch upon almost all phases of digestion and absorption. He was also much interested in the clinical application of this work and was frequently consulted by gastro-enterologists. As a student, I recall his referring to the work of Meltzer, Hemmeter and Einhorn, and to this Association.

For more than twenty years, however, his interest largely was in the field of nutrition. In 1919 he presented a paper before this Association on "Food Factors in Gastro-enterology," in which he stated: "It seems to me . . . that a discipline which relates to the normal and pathological conditions of the digestive organs cannot fail to find some interest in the rôle of the foods, for the transformation and transport of which these organs exist, or in the phenomena of nutrition for which the function of digestion is an indispensable preparation." In this way he related most of the work of his later years to gastro-enterology.

Few men exerted so wide an influence as Lafayette Mendel; very few have trained so many to "carry on" when they are gone. This Association may well be proud to have had Mendel as both an Active and an Honorary Member.

Harlow Brooks*

By

WILLIAM GERRY MORGAN, M.D.
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dr. Harlow Brooks was born at Medo, Minnesota, on March 31st, in 1871. He received his preliminary education in the High School of Medo, and later graduated from the University of Oregon. In 1895 he received the degree M.D. from the University of Michigan School of Medicine, and from the same School received the honorary degree of M.Sc. in 1930. He took post graduate study at the University of Freiberg, and at the Polyclinic in Munich. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University of Michigan School of Medicine in 1895; Instructor of Histology and Embryology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1895-98; Research Fellow in Bacteriology, New York State Hospitals, Pathological Institute, 1887-1920; Professor of Clinical Medicine, New York University Medical College, 1922-1929.

At the time of his death Dr. Brooks was Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine, New York University Medical College; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hos-

pital; Consulting Physician, New York City, French, New York Polyclinic, Union, Fifth Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey, Beth Isreal, Greenwich, Mount Vernon, Saint John's, Southside (Bay Shore) Flushing, Jamaica, Bronxville and Montefiore Hospitals, Hospital for Joint Diseases and Norwegian Lutheran, Deaconess's Home and Hospital. His World War record: Major, Lieut. Colonel and Colonel, M.C.U.S.A.; Chief of Medical Service Base Hospital, Camp Upton; Chief Consultant in Medicine First Army Corps, A.E.F.; Senior Consultant in Medicine, Second Army Corps, A.E.F.; Awarded Distinguished Service Medal, General Citation. He was a member of the American Legion and of the Association of Military Surgeons.

He was a member of the Phi Alpha Sigma fraternity; Member of the Harvey Society, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Association of American Physicians, American Medical Association, American Gastro-enterological Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, New York County

*Delivered before the Thirty-Ninth Annual Session of the American Gastro-enterological Association, Atlantic City, N. J., May 4-5, 1936.

Medical Society, and the American College of Physicians. He was elected Fellow of the American College of Physicians at its first regular meeting held in New York in December, 1916. He was elected President in 1923 in which capacity he served for two years. In 1925 he was elected to the Board of Regents where he served for three years; in 1929 he was elected to the Board of Governors on which he served for two years. He also served on various committees and gave generously of his time and energies to the work of the College.

Dr. Brooks was a prolific writer and published many monographs and special articles on medical and biological subjects. He was the Editor of Lippincott's *Everyday Practice Series*.

He was keenly interested in animal life, exploration, mountaineering and was an honorary Fellow in the New York Zoological Society and a member of the Explorer's Club, Adventurer's Club, and the Camp Fire of America.

Dr. Brooks was one of the outstanding diagnosticians of his time and was called in consultation as frequently probably, as any other doctor in the United States. He was looked upon as an authority in diseases of the circulatory system. He was often referred to as the "doctors' doctor," being constantly sought by his brother practitioners in cases involving their immediate families, among whom he was known as the "Beloved Physician."

Few physicians of his time gave so generously of their services to the poor.

As a young pathologist, Dr. Brooks collaborated with Dr. William Welch at Bellevue Hospital in advanced research work that resulted in the discovery of the bacillus named after Dr. Welch which is responsible for the disease commonly called "gas bacillus" infection, and which, by a curious coincidence was the cause of Dr. Brooks' own death.

One of the contributing factors which enabled Dr. Brooks to maintain his enthusiasm for his profession and for life in general was his devotion to his hobbies

which were very varied. He was a skilled musician and a collector of outstanding works of art, as well as being an anthropologist of note. His collection of Indian relics surpassed any similar private collection in the world; it contained some specimens not to be found in any other collection.

Probably his great physical stamina was due, in part at least, to his love for fishing and hunting, in each of which he was an outstanding expert. Often Dr. Brooks would remark that he gladly devoted ten months each year to the pursuit of his profession but retained two months to seek recuperation and happiness in the great open spaces.

One of the outstanding characteristics of this great physician was his genius for friendship. His friendship was a living vital force upon which rested profound gratification and innermost happiness. When Dr. Brooks bestowed his friendship it was for the duration of life. He was truly catholic in these friendships which were confined to no one profession or social stratum. Caring little for individual accomplishments, Dr. Brooks demanded honesty, frankness, and I was about to add, loyalty in his friends. However, since loyalty is the quintessence of true friendship, it may be omitted.

I have somewhat stressed this phase of Dr. Brooks' character because to him it was the dominating influence of his life, and also, because in these times of emotional upheaval and cross purposes the gift of true friendship is a God-given attribute which is all too rare.

And so, from our midst, has been taken this great physician, this talented gentleman, this indefatigable worker, this scientist of renown, this man of many enthusiasms, of loyal friendships, of kindly heart and broad sympathies—gifted in so many ways and with so many talents that the world, indeed, is richer for his having lived in it. Those who had the privilege of close association with Harlow Brooks will carry in their hearts ever the memory of his cheering and inspiring presence and the light of his Christian spirit.

Henry Wald Bettmann *

By

LEON SCHIFF, M.D.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Dr. Henry Wald Bettmann, senior member and President of the American Gastro-enterological Association, died on December 4, 1935, of coronary artery disease.

Dr. Bettmann was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 14, 1868, the son of Matilda Wald and Bernhard Bettmann. In 1887 he received his A.B. degree from the University of Cincinnati and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Three years later he was graduated, with honorable mention, from the Medical College of Ohio. After a year's internship in the Cincinnati General Hospital, he spent two years in graduate study in the clinics of Berlin, Prague and Vienna.

In 1894 he was given the appointment of "Curator

of the Laboratory" at the Cincinnati General Hospital. While serving in this capacity he originated the first city-wide service for the bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria. At the same time, with the help of several colleagues, he opened a course in clinical laboratory methods for practitioners. He was appointed pathologist to the Cincinnati General Hospital in 1894, which position he held until 1907.

Early in his career, Bettmann's interests began to lean toward the field of gastro-intestinal diseases. In 1903 he received the prize for a monograph on studies of the shape and position of the stomach. In 1904 he was elected Second Vice-President of the American Gastro-enterological Association and served as President during the years of 1905 and 1906.

*Delivered before the Thirty-Ninth Annual Session of the American Gastro-enterological Association, Atlantic City, N. J., May 4-5, 1936.